

A detailed black and white engraving of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C. The image shows the iconic dome on the left, with the main body of the building extending to the right. The architecture features classical columns and a pediment. The foreground shows some landscaping and a path leading towards the building. The sky is depicted with horizontal lines, suggesting clouds.

The House of Representatives surpassed all previous records last week for the rapid transaction of business. On Monday, June 6, it being suspension day in the House, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, had the anti-otio bill taken up regardless of the protest of some of the New York City members, and it was passed with little opposition. The river and harbor appropriation bill had been returned from the Senate with various amendments, and had been referred to the Committee of the Whole House for action on the Senate amendments. This did not suit Mr. Blanchard, the Chairman of the Committee in charge of the bill, and he moved that the bill be taken up, the amendments nonconceded in and referred to the Conference Committee, which was done also with very little opposition. Then the delegate from

One of the bills that was considered last week by the House of Representatives was one to increase the pension of Mrs. Mary North, of Newnan, Ga., from \$12 to \$25 per month. Mrs. North was the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812, and she is, according to statements attached to the report of the Pension Committee, 101 years old. Congressman Moses, of Georgia, had the bill in charge, and was fast pushing it through, when the Hon. "Buck" Kilgore, of Texas, the white-whiskered man who has the reputation of doing all things that he does with the vigor of youth, (especially objecting to pension bills), objected to its consideration. Mr. Moses arose and made a novel plea. I seems that Mr. Kilgore was born and passed his boyhood days in the town where this aged lady lives, and though he had forgotten her she had been one of his small-boy acquaintances.

Baron Otto Von Feldmann, a scion of the German nobility, died and was buried in Washington one day last week. The Baron came to America about nine years ago and located in Baltimore, where he lived in grand style for a time, spending money lavishly. In the course of a few months his money disappeared and he obtained employment as a bookkeeper, but still retained his high society, where he was received as a welcome guest. He was an enthusiastic military man and came to Washington three years ago as a Lieutenant of a Baltimore company. While here he met a frail woman of the town, whom he eventually married, living with her until his death. Baron Von Feldmann, the dead man's father,

who is trying to make a reputation equal to that of "the great objector," Holman, of Indiana, is always in his seat on Friday evenings, and he carries his objection with him on these occasions, which render these sessions fruitless and make them fencer. Mr. Kilgore should be got rid of, or the night sessions for the consideration of private pension bills be discontinued.

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of hav-

"If Mr. Langston knows of any other case than this he certainly can, and should, give name, time, and place. The trouble with Mr. Langston, and with others who complain that the Federal Government does not prosecute wrongs inflicted upon colored men, is that they fail to realize that under the construction of the constitutional amendment by the Supreme Court the wrongs complained of are generally not violations of Federal rights and, consequently, prosecutions therefor cannot be sustained in the Federal courts or by the Federal

Mr. Smith says that the result of the persecutions by the Navy Department officials and others, was to completely destroy his business, cause him to spend large sums of money in counsel fees, and to prostrate his health so that for several years he was incapacitated for mental labor. In view of these facts he makes claim for \$200,000, to be disposed of as stated above. In his petition he also gives the design of the new Navy Department building, a celebration of the Navy, and other things. Altogether Mr. Smith's petition is one of the strangest of the many strange things that are considered by Congress every year, many of which never get outside of the committee rooms at the Capitol.

New York, which is not only the most uncertain of the doubtful States, but is also of more importance in the Electoral College than all the other doubtful States combined, has been steadily uncertain for the past twenty-eight years. In 1864 it went Republican; in 1868, Democratic; in 1872, Republican; in 1876 Democratic; in 1880, Republican; in 1884, Democratic; in 1888, Republican. Which party will carry the State that polls the biggest vote of all the States in the Electoral College in 1892?

Sen. William Mahone, ex-Senator from Virginia, attracted a great deal of attention at the Indianapolis Convention, where he was Chairman of the Virginia delegation. When the rebel General arose to speak, the Virginia delegation loudly applauded. There was much curiosity shown by the spectators to know the name of the little man who weighs only about 100 pounds, and whose long, patriarchal white beard and white soft hat, attracted general attention. Gen. Mahone has been for some years the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in his State. He spends much time in Washington.

Little Ma, the daughter of the Chinese Minister in Washington, is a personage of much interest to the people of the National Capital. She is but a year old and can barely toddle. Chinese etiquette forbids the attaches of the Legation to recognize the Minister's wife and daughter-in-law, even though they pass those ladies in the stairs; but they exchange salutations with the infant, who, perhaps, with the privileges of her age, makes the first advances. Ma's name means "Beautiful America." As yet her feet are untrammelled, but when she reaches the age of three years the bandaging which is to restrict their size will begin.

CAPT. DUVALL DEAD.
Capt. Lamech Duvall, a gallant soldier of the 2d Ky., well known throughout Washington, died at his rooms on M street northwest Wednesday, June 3, after a brief illness. Capt. Duvall had been several times wounded severely, and his death was due to this cause. Capt. Duvall held several good positions under the Government, but of late years has been engaged on pension claims. The funeral took place from an undertaking establishment on Pennsylvania avenue, on Thursday, June 3, under the auspices of Union Veterans' Union,

The young lady has the right idea. A band of soldiers still up the line, the young lady argues that the war is not a game, and surrounds the butcher of fighting with an altogether different atmosphere. It's the paraphernalia of war, the flying flags, the uniforms, the bugle-call, and the martial music that help a man to forget that the sweetest women and the helpless babies in the faraway home may be his wife and his children. Take away the glamor and the music, and you are left with the fact that it all and many soldiers' cheeks would have been soiled and their hands have faltered instead of marching bravely to the front, and in too many cases, to certain death."

"How did you come to be so deaf?" asked the doctor.

"Well, that is something I haven't told and I've never been asked to tell."

"Well, that will be news."

"I suppose I can't tell it now with safety," he said, "but I have a boy I send newspapers, peanuts, and the unusual line of merchandise on the trunk line. One day at Detroit, the general manager, a fellow fellow, looked at me and said, 'I had and lifted me up by the ear.' I ascribe my deafness to that."

"Then there was a great deal of action in the story of your great ability as a telegraph operator?"

"There was. I had more difficulty in holding a place than the world ever imagined. I suffered from the fact that I was not usually called on to do the work of a telegraph operator. I reached the conclusion that the possibility of my being called on to do the work of a telegraph operator was to devote my time more to the improvement of the telegraph service than to improving my ability as an operator."

PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Our sketch represents the President enjoying his after-dinner cigar in his private apartments in the Executive Mansion. Gen. Harrison is not, like Gen. Grant, an inveterate smoker, but he enjoys a fragrant Havana. When not on duty, the President can be seen almost any evening walking the streets of Washington. He usually chooses the quiet streets for his constitutional walk, though he frequently selects Pennsylvania avenue. He goes about the city in a very democratic manner, and salutes everybody who bows to him. Gen. Harrison was renominated at Minneapolis on Friday, June 10.

The attention of Attorney-General Miller was called last week to the report of the speech of Prof. John M. Langston (who represented the Petersburg (Va.) District in the last Congress), which was made in Chicago on the evening of June 3. The report said:

"It was charged by the speaker against the Attorney-General that he had not instituted a single prosecution against the perpetrators of negro outrages in the South, although the case of a colored railway mail clerk who was taken from the mail-car and lynch had been an-

"No such case was ever reported to the Department of Justice, and, as I believe, no such lynching ever occurred. So far as I am able to recall, the only attack on a railway mail clerk on the part of the Department was the case of a colored man, who was shot because Attorney-General, was the one made on F. G. Bivens, a young colored man, near the town of Aberdeen, Miss, on the 20th of May, 1892.

"In that case, four young men, thinking it not allowable for a colored man to run as a railway mail clerk on the part of the Department, went into the mail-car, and shot him, none of them, however, hitting Mr. Bivens. The United States District Attorney promptly instituted an investigation, and the four young men were indicted. They were all convicted on pleas of not guilty and one on a plea of guilty. Two were sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and one to imprisonment for six months.

than this he certainly can, and should, give name, time, and place. The trouble with Mr. Laugston, and with others who complain that the Federal Government does not prosecute wrongs inflicted upon colored men, is that they fail to realize that under the construction of the constitutional amendment by the Supreme Court the wrongs complained of are generally not violations of Federal rights and, consequently, prosecutions therefor cannot be sustained in the Federal courts or by the Federal

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.
The joint subcommittee of Congress now investigating the alleged naturalization frauds held a meeting on Thursday, June 9, at which Senator Hill, of New York, assumed the role of examiner, questioning John I. Davenport, also of New York, very closely. He endeavored to compel the witness to tell who subscribed to the fund used in prosecuting registration cases in New York City, but was unsuccessful. Senator Hill said he intended to show that the movement looking to the proposed investigation was not in the public interest, but in the interest of partisan politics.

of suggesting a remedy, Mr. Davenport said he thought all applications for naturalization should be kept in a central bureau under the State Department at Washington. The applications for naturalization should be made to a court on a form containing the name, residence, birth, port of departure, port of landing, and arrival in this country. He believed the applications should be heard as court cases, which would give any person the opportunity to test

the author of the force bill, so-called; to which the latter replied that he knew of no such bill. He had drafted an election bill presented in the last Congress. He believed in the bill as a general principle, but he thought the House was not ready to be satisfactory to him; but he would like to have had it become a law. He promised to renew it at some time.

Senator Hill suggested that this would be safer if he read the platform adopted by the Minneapolis Club, and then the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. Davenport said he would not like to have his official record made a part of the investigation.

"I do not care," he retorted.

"To a question," said Senator Chandler if the witness had ever been investigated, he replied that he had been investigated nine times, and he was willing to be nine times more.

The Committee adjourned in order to allow Senator Chandler and others to catch the

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.
Congressman Thomas C. Catchings, who represents the Third District of Mississippi in the House of Representatives, takes a gloomy view of the Southern situation. Mr. Catchings entered the rebel army when a mere youth, and served throughout the war. In a recent interview he said that "much as I would desire to see a change in the Southern situation, I have no hope that it will improve. The people in the South feel that for the sake of self-preservation they must at all hazards retain local control of their State Governments."

political equal of the white race is a reality, as is impossible. The South is not responsible for the disfranchising of the negro, and I see no way by which they can be disfranchised. Consequently the struggle of race antagonisms will continue to overshadow every other subject of National importance and prevent legitimate discussion of politics and methods of government, which are so hotly contested in the North. I am aware that the South had an advantage in the apportionment of Congress-

The acreage of Winter wheat, based on returns to the Department of Agriculture, is 99.9 per cent. of the actual area of last year. There is a small increase in several of the Southern States, and an enlargement in Nebraska of 21 per cent. in Winter wheat. The percentage of the Spring wheat area is 100.3. The percentage of area is 96; Minnesota, 102; North Dakota, 85; South Dakota, 118; and Nebraska, 107. The aggregate is almost exactly 100, or nearly the same as last year.

Midland States a slight advance is noted, and generally in the Southern States. In the Central West a strong advance is seen in Ohio and Kansas, with increase by two points in Michigan and Indiana, the percentage of principal States being: Ohio, 84; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 86; Missouri, 76; and Kansas 57. Condition is high on the Pacific Coast, 97 in Washington, and 99 in Oregon and California.

The condition of Spring wheat is 92.3. Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 93; South Dakota, 95, and North Dakota, 92. It runs between 90 and 100 in the mountain region; 96 in Washington, and 97 in Oregon.

The acreage of oats is 99.1 per cent. of last

Returns of statistical correspondents report cotton-planting late, germination retarded by low temperature and slow development of the plant. In the entire cotton-belt the temperature of the past three months is reported below normal. Rainfall has also been reported below normal on the Atlantic Coast, while generally in excess in the Mississippi Valley, both conditions co-operating with low temperature to retard growth. Many correspondents of the Atlantic section report a poor stand.

ge, with one exception, since 1874. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 79; North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 87; Florida, 89; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 75, and Tennessee, 90.

The reduction of area from floods resulting from river overflows, especially of the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been heavy.

Several hours were devoted by the House on Wednesday, June 8, to the discussion of the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which was passed by a majority of 100. In the amount of money it will take from the Treasury, the Agricultural ranks as one of the smaller appropriation bills, the total being a little less than \$3,000,000.

Several attempts to amend it in some of its provisions were made, but only one of the items was taken up. It provides for \$10,000 to continue the experiments at making rain, although there was something of a contest when an attempt was made by Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, to strike out this clause. Provision is made for carrying on the experiments at Washington, and it is provided that the animals used for food, which are subjects of interstate commerce, even more extensively than under the provisions of the bill by which this system was begun, \$85,000 being appropriated for this alone.

section which gives \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of quarantine stations for imported meat cattle, a provision is added which takes jurisdiction of animals imported for breeding purposes out of the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and gives it to the Secretary of Agriculture. This last-named official is given some discretionary power as to adjusting duty in a blanket clause, which says: "And such animals as the Secretary of Agriculture deems worthy of introduction into the United States for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty." The bill carries an appropriation of \$178,000 for maintenance of the Weather Bureau.

The double-turreted monitor Miantonomah was steered by electricity during her voyage to Norfolk, Va., making the first run ever made by an American vessel in that way. Many

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 When she became Mias, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Col. Perry Carson, the big colored delegate from the District of Columbia to the Minneapolis Convention, came into the Convention hall on Tuesday, June 7, just as Temporary chairman Fassett made a decided hit in his speech which elicited rounds of applause. Col. Carson evidently mistook the applause as a personal ovation for he stopped, looked around

of commanding presence, fully six feet six inches tall, black as a crow, but one of the crowddest politicians in the District of Columbia. But he got badly fooled in thinking the convention was giving him an ovation similar to the one they gave to ex-Speaker Reed. Little Mea, the daughter of the Chinese Minister in Washington, is a personage of much interest to the people of the National Capital. She is the only daughter of the Chinese Minister, and Chinese etiquette forbids the attacks of the Ladies' Association to recognize the Minister's wife and daughter-in-law, even though they pass those ladies in the stairs; but they exchange salutations with the infant, who, perhaps, with the privi-

ny feet are untrammelled, but when she reaches the age of three years the bandaging which is to restrict their size will begin.

Mr. Truxtun Beale, American Minister to Persia, who is now home on leave of absence, has secured for the State Department several master casts of the cuneiform inscriptions at

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The Value of Music.

recomencement. An old soldier standing by during the remark smiled and said: "The young lady has the right idea. A band leader stir up the blood, makes one forget the danger, and surrounds the butcherery of fighting with an altogether different atmosphere. The war uniforms, the bugle-call, and the martial music that help a man to forget that the wounded woman and the helpless babies in the far-away home may be at the end of this encounter are allowed and fatherless. Take away the glamour and the music and many a man would have launched and steps have faltered instead of marching bravely to the front, and in too many cases, to certain death."

Two Bits of News from Edison.
[Herald Sentinel.]

Thomas Alva Edison registered at the Central hotel last night. The great inventor is very

"How did you come to be so deaf?" asked the reporter.

"Well, that is something I haven't told and have not been asked to tell."

"Well, that will be news."

"I suppose I can tell it now with safety, when I was a boy I sold newspapers, peanuts, and the unusual line of merchandise on the Grand Trunk line. One day at Detroit, the baggage-master, a big, early feller, took offense

"Then there was a great deal of action in the stories of your great ability as a telegraph operator?"

"There was. I had more difficulty in holding a place than the world ever imagines. I shifted from one place to another, and finally came to the conclusion that the possibility of success was to devote my time more to the improvement of the telegraph service than to improving my ability as an operator."